

Victoria.

Periodical sales, at which good prices always obtained. Furniture bought cash.

FOR SALE—Good delivery horse and on, one truck and a lot of first-potatoes. Hartman & Co., 73 Y street.

ATHLETE AND
SWEET CAPORAL
10 CENTS
PER PACKET. **CIGARETTES**

H. L. SALMON'S, **LEADING TOBACCONIST**
Salmon Block, Victoria.

The Colonist.
FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1899.
Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,
In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning in the hands of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

YUKON SUPPLIES.
The Comptroller of the Mounted Police advertises for the transportation of 250 tons of supplies to Dawson via St. Michael from Victoria, also for 200 tons of broken quantities from Vancouver to Tagish, the route not being specified. In view of the experience of last season and the conditions that will exist this year, this must be characterized as an extraordinary advertisement. It is difficult to believe that the Minister of the Interior can have authorized its publication. The reference is specially to the specification of the St. Michael route for the transportation of goods to Dawson. This route cannot be relied upon. It is long, roundabout and subject to great delays. It is next to impossible to learn of the progress of a shipment, so as to be able to provide for a second one in the event of accident. In addition the transportation must be wholly in foreign bottoms, for there is not a Canadian vessel in the lower Yukon. On the other hand, we have Canadian vessels regularly plying between Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway, a railway owned by British capitalists, which by June next will be in a position to land any quantity of freight at Lake Bennett, and a fleet of Canadian steamers on the river between the railway terminus and Dawson. Freight going by way of St. Michael may be the whole season in reaching its destination, with a chance of not getting there at all. On the other hand, freight sent by way of Skagway can be delivered at Dawson in less than two weeks from the time it leaves Victoria. Moreover the latter will be where track can be kept of it at all times. As to the matter of cost, we venture to predict that a lower price would be quoted to Dawson via Skagway than via St. Michael. We note that the date for leaving Victoria is not later than June 3, and the date of arrival at Dawson is not to be later than August 1. Any of the transportation companies would undertake to deliver the whole 250 tons at Dawson by July 1, if it is sent via Skagway.

There must surely be some error in sending out this advertisement, for we would not like to think Mr. Sifton as ill-informed of the conditions of northern transportation as it indicates. As tenders do not close until April 3, and therefore no contract will be awarded until then, there is plenty of time to correct the mistake. British Columbia representatives intend urging upon the department the necessity of recalling the advertisement.

A BANKRUPTCY LAW.
A correspondent directs attention to the need of a bankruptcy law. The Colonist agrees with him that such a law is required, not in the interest of insolvent debtors alone, but in that of creditors as well. The insolvent laws of 1869 and 1875 did a great deal of good. They enabled many a man to get on his feet again, and it is doubtful if the creditor class suffered to any appreciable degree because of them. Undoubtedly under the second act especially there was a great deal of property wasted in law costs, but this is an objection to the details of the act, not to its principle. We have forgotten in what year the Insolvent act of 1875 went out of operation, but it must be nearly twenty years since the country had the advantages of such legislation to any great degree. The experience of those two acts showed that there are in the country a great many people who are industrious and honest, but who cannot get along because their credit is killed by an overshadowing indebtedness, that they cannot hope ever to discharge. Many of them are only engaged in business in a comparatively small way. Men with large liabilities have a leverage in the very magnitude of their indebtedness. They are kept going, because to let them stop would occasion too great a loss. They can also more readily arrange to compromise with their creditors than persons whose debts amount to only a few thousand dollars. It is the small trader, the small business

man, who feel the great need of a bankruptcy law. Without betraying the personality of our correspondent, we may say that he is what he signs himself—an insolvent. He would pay his debts if he could; but as he is situated, he is helpless. With judgments hanging over him, he cannot get credit, and having neither cash nor credit, his position is desperate. Yet he is an industrious and intelligent man, who never wronged another out of a dollar. He has been unfortunate, and, unless parliament comes to his relief, must drag the weight of his misfortunes along for an indefinite period. He is only a type. There are hundreds like him in the Dominion, and their inability to get relief, the absolute impossibility of their getting a new start, while in such a condition, is a loss to the whole community. It is to be hoped that the government will take up the subject of insolvency and give the country a law, which will, while protecting the creditor against fraud, give the honest debtor a chance to make a new start in life.

A recent speech of Sir Charles Tupper has led to a discussion of the B. N. A. act, and as to whether it ought in any way to be interfered with. We hardly think any one will seriously contend that under no circumstances should the fundamental act of confederation be amended, and we do not understand Sir Charles as taking any such position. It would, however, be very unwise to be in haste to alter its provisions. The act has stood for the third of a century without amendment, which is the strongest kind of testimony to the wisdom shown in its formation and an argument against altering it. The argument is not conclusive, but it is sufficient to make out a very strong prima facie case. Possibly if everything that has been done since 1867 in Canada were tested by the strict legal application of the B. N. A. act, there would be found many things that would not stand. But Anglo-Saxons can never be kept within the four corners of a written constitution. Even in the United States, where the constitution is a sort of fetish, things have been done that could only be justified by necessity.

Dr. Pope, Chief Superintendent of Education, has resigned. No one doubted his fitness for the responsible position which he has filled for so many years. He was giving the greatest satisfaction to every one. It was deemed advisable by the present government to cut his salary down twenty-five per cent., and he seems to have regarded this as something to which he ought not to submit. There is nothing that can be defended in such treatment of a tried and proved public servant. Dr. Pope has served so long and so faithfully, that he had every reason to suppose that he would not be interfered with, but this did not suit Mr. Martin's views, and we have the result. We can assure Dr. Pope that he has the sympathy of the people of Victoria in the unexpected position in which he finds himself placed, and that the hope of his fellow citizens is that he may enjoy a prosperous future.

The wealth of the Astors, Vanderbilts and Goulds, is put at \$900,000,000. The rate of increase is very rapid. Such enormous wealth as this is not a mere personal matter. No small handful of individuals or families can hope to spend the income derived from it. It is a veritable imperium in imperio and while its interests are all for good government and the promotion of prosperity, it is not difficult to see that it may come into collision at some time with what the mass of the population regard as desirable. As no one seriously proposes to limit the amount of property which an individual may accumulate, the obligations of the possessors of great fortunes to study how best to harmonize their interests with those of the public becomes very apparent.

Yesterday's despatches told of 2,000 United States troops landing at Malta and being inspected by the governor. Just jot this down in your memory as something new under the sun. Also take note of the fact that expeditions are simultaneously on their way from opposite shores of the United States, and that they will meet in the Philippines. This is one of the fine de siècle facts, which will do a great deal towards shaping the history of the Twentieth Century. So far as mankind in general is concerned, this bids fair to be a year of supreme interest, even though it may not be made conspicuous by distinguished deeds.

The immigration officers of the United States report a steady and rapid influx of people. This is attributed to persistent advertising of the resources of the country. If the advantages of British Columbia to home-seekers were made known abroad, we might hope for some portion of the moving tide to find its way to our province. The reports of our wealth of gold is not calculated to encourage the home-seeker to come here, for the reason that these are usually accompanied with stories of hardship, so that the idea the stranger forms is that we have a rich but inhospitable land.

The Regina Leader refers to the E. & N. railway company as a powerful corporation that is taking advantage of settlers who have no money. The Leader does not know what it is talking about. The company mentioned is not open to any such charge, and, as far as prospectors are concerned, they have always had a full liberty on the company's lands, and there has never been a complaint from them.

Some of the good people of Wrangell would like their island to become British territory. The people of Wrangell always had good sense.

A perfect tea, free from all adulteration.
Kaisow Congow
Be sure that the "MM" and Star is on the box.
5 and 10 lb. boxes only.

In New Jersey they have passed a law limiting the number of hours that newspaper editors and reporters shall work. The newspaper editor or reporter who will not work twenty-four hours a day if it is necessary to do so to get the news, has made a mistake in choosing his profession.

The death of Mr. Jamieson will leave Winnipeg without a representative during the greater part of the coming session of parliament, because no lists have been prepared under the new franchise law, and they cannot be got ready under any circumstances within six or seven weeks.

Could not the Vancouver World have discovered how to reply to the Times without casting aspersions on Victoria? We hope the Vancouver paper does not hold the people of Victoria responsible for the vagaries of our local contemporary.

The Hamilton Spectator knows how to take a joke. A Liberal contemporary, in a reference to some Conservative smoking concerts, said what the party needed was fire, not smoke, to which the Spectator answers that the party has been fired already.

Now that we have a society of Native Sons of British Columbia what is the reason why we cannot have one of Native Daughters? But perhaps the Sons will embrace the Daughters.

John Bull has put down his foot on the subject of coercing China, and now it is safe to bet on peace.

The new Q. C.'s are all good men and the Colonist congratulates them.

CAMP MCKINNEY MINES.
Spokane Man Secures Extension of the Cariboo—Remarkable Rush to the Camp.

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.
A. E. J. Percival has just returned from a trip to Camp McKinney, B. C. While there he bought the Rossey claim, which adjoins the Amelia of the Cariboo group, upon which the principal workings of that great property are located. Mr. Percival will float a company to operate the claim. He had it examined by Superintendent Joseph Murphy, of the Waterloo, and this is Mr. Murphy's report:

"The Rossey mining claim, which is the north extension of the Cariboo mine, has two well defined gold bearing ledges running east and west. A shaft of 12 feet has been sunk on each ledge, showing six feet of quartz. Another splendid feature of the property is that the only running stream in camp flows through the core of it, which is very valuable for mining and milling purposes.

"I would recommend that the development be continued in the present shafts, as the showing is so enormous that there is nothing to hinder it from becoming a famous property.

"This property lies within 200 feet of the company's hoisting works and was located by Thomas Graham, one of the original owners of the Waterloo, in Camp McKinney."

"The company that will operate the Rossey claim will be the Cariboo No. 2," says Mr. Percival. "The number of the stockholders of the old Cariboo company will be in it.

"The rush to the camp is enormous. Stages are loaded to the limit and any kind of a place to sleep in the camp commands a premium. Among the visitors are many who are seeking investment in the mines of the camp.

"I started work on the O'Shea. The men will strip the vein and sinking will be undertaken where the best values are found on the surface.

"The Shannon-Dolphin property has a shaft in the shaft and another in the tunnel and the property is showing well."

"The Little Cariboo is one of the daisy claims in the camp. The shaft is down between 45 and 50 feet and in as fine an ore body as there is in camp. It is a galena carrying gold, and the average is above that of the famous Cariboo mine. I brought in a quantity of the ore and an assay made to-day from samples made up by taking pieces of each piece I brought down. It made a fair average, and the return on one sample was \$120 silver and \$23.13 gold, and the other was 66 cents silver and \$15.93 gold.

"The Waterloo is looking better every day. That I believe is one of the future dividend payers of the camp.

"Lumber is being taken onto the Sallier claim, where a large hotel is to be built, an improvement much needed in the camp. The whole camp is enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity and everybody is expecting booming times this summer."

"One of the most remarkable flotations let made in Camp McKinney has been that of the Warton claim. It lies between the Cariboo group and the Waterloo and has long been a favorite piece of property among those familiar with the camp. The company has only 600,000 shares, and but 20,000 shares of this was offered. The price set was 15 cents, but the rush for the stock was so great that the figure was raised at once to 20 cents, at which price most of the shares were placed.

"The company still has 200,000 shares set aside for treasury purposes, which will be touched until \$10,000 realized from the sale of the promoters' stock is expended upon the property.

"The company has secured the services of C. A. Wing, late superintendent of the Athabasca mine at Nelson. He left yesterday for the camp to start work upon the property.

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, kidneys and liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, stomach disordered, bowels constipated, head aching, back pain, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

The oldest singing master in the world is Manuel Garcia, who, at the age of 91, still gives musical instruction. He is the only surviving brother of the famous vocalist, Malibran.

A VANCOUVER POLICEMAN.
Permanently Cured of Catarrh After Twelve Years' Suffering—Japanese Catarrh Cure Cures.

Mr. Thomas Crawford, sergeant, Vancouver police force, writes: "I have been a great sufferer from catarrh, which I contracted while in Winnipeg. I have used many so-called catarrh cures and consulted many physicians, but obtained no permanent relief until using Japanese Catarrh Cure about two years ago. Since that time I have been completely cured. I can highly recommend it and know of several others whom it has cured. The first application gave me much relief." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents; six boxes, guaranteed to cure any case of nasal catarrh, for \$2.50. A free sample sent to any person suffering from catarrh. Enclose 5 cents stamp. Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, Toronto.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

- All the fire bells are connected with telephone 538.
3—Birdsge Walk and Superior street, James Bay.
4—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
5—Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.
6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
9—Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
11—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
12—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
13—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
14—Port and Government streets.
15—Yates and Wharf streets.
16—Johnson and Government streets.
17—Douglas st. between Fort and View.
18—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
19—View and Blanchard streets.
20—Port and Quadra streets.
21—Yates and Cook streets.
22—Yates and Fernwood streets.
23—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.
24—Cadboro and Richmond roads.
25—Cadboro and Pandora streets.
26—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
27—Caledonia and Cook streets.
28—Spring Ridge.
29—Douglas and Discovery streets.
30—Government and Princess streets.
31—Kings road and Second street.
32—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
33—Oaklands Fire Hall.
34—Cormorant and Store streets.
35—Discovery and Store streets.
36—John and Bridge streets.
37—Catharine street, Victoria West.
38—Springfield ave. and Esquimalt road.
39—Douglas street and Burnside road.

Proverbs are the sanctuary of intuitions.—Emerson.

Do People Die of Catarrh?

How this Annoying Disease Develops and How It is Cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Because doctors do not often report "death from catarrh," people imagine that this disease is not fatal in its results.

But because catarrh usually reaches the lungs before it is called consumption, when in reality it is catarrh of the lungs. There is only a difference of names. Catarrh is an ulceration of the mucous lining of the nose and throat, which causes its way along the air passages until it reaches the lungs, and completes its fatal work under the name of consumption.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure heals the ulcers and arrests the disease while yet it can be controlled. It clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and headache, and completely eradicates the disease from the system.

For a gripe there is no treatment to be compared to the combined use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. While the former clears the head, the latter cures the throat affection and prevents pneumonia, 25 cents at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

B. C. Pottery Co'y.,
—LIMITED—
FIRE BRICKS,
PRESSED BRICKS, Etc

To Remove Wrinkles.
And for beautifying the skin, have your face steamed and massaged with Adeline Patti's cream by

Mrs. G. Kosche, 42 Government St.

SOLE AGENT FOR DANDERINE

The infallible hair producer, and the only cure for dandruff and falling of hair.

J. F. FOULKES & CO.
STOCKBROKERS,
REAL ESTATE,
AND INSURANCE
AGENTS....

Rents and Interest collected.

35 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

OAK HALL
is the place to buy your outfit for the mines. The Largest Stock in the City of Suitable Goods.
TO
know what you want and where to get it saves one lots of trouble. We have sold more outfits this week than any other concern in the city. See our goods before leaving for
ATLIN
McCandless Bros. 37 Johnson Street.

SHOE EMPORIUM
LATE ERSKINE'S.
JUST IN
Full and complete assortment of
LADIES' FINE SHOES
in all the leading styles all widths and sizes.
These goods are made especially for us by
LEADING AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.
The best on earth are Hanan's Fine Shoes for Men, for which we have Special Agency, and carry a complete stock.
N.B. Boys' and Girls School Boots our specialty.
Mens' Snag-Proof Hip Boots from \$4.00 Up
Slater's Miners' and Prospectors' Boots
SHOE EMPORIUM
132 Government St.; - Cor. Johnson

THOMAS EARLE
WHOLESALE GROCER
and IMPORTER.
92, 94 and 97 Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.
Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

We Lead
Boys' and Men's Clothing
Full Lines at Rock Bottom Prices.
A. HOLMES, Corner Broad and Yates Sts, Victoria, B. C.

The Secret Lies in the Ingredients
Given a certain quality of "this and that and something else" and almost any one can mix paints—so-called—it's merely a matter of "stir."
But what are you "stirring"? Wherefore the "this and that and something else"? Are they ingredients that'll make good paints? Don't know?
It's your undisputed right to know when you pay your money. If the ingredients are pure and true to name you can look for
BEAUTY OF TINT,
RICHNESS OF LUSTRE,
DURABILITY,
COVERING CAPACITY.
If you don't get these you are not using The Elephant Brands of ready-mixed paints, for they give you all of these. They are made of ingredients which we know to be right, because we make them.
The moral is there as plain as if it was printed in letters of fire.
The Canada Paint Company, Limited,
THE LARGEST PAINT, COLOR AND VARNISH FACTORY IN CANADA.
Montreal Toronto St. Malo St. Johns Vancouver Victoria

ATLIN MINES
RELIABLE INFORMATION
Can be had by applying to
RANT & JONES
Notaries Public, Mining Brokers and General Agents
ATLIN, B. C.

JEWELRY
Watches, Clocks and Silverware
Can be bought at Stoddart's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight, and if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easier than sending goods back to Toronto, etc.
FEW OF OUR PRICES
Waltham Watches from..... \$5.00
Elgin Watches from..... 6.00
In Solid Silver Cases..... 8.00
Gents' Solid Gold Watches from..... 56.00
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from..... 18.00
JEWELRY AT STODDART'S REDUCTIONS.
Diamonds set in Solid Gold Scarf Pine from..... 2.00
Solid Gold Rings from..... 1.00
The Handsomest Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for..... 2.00
STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE
68-69, YATES STREET.
Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

CUSTOMS BLANKS
All the New Forms Required by the New Customs Regulations
Are to be had at the office of
THE COLONIST in any quantity desired
FOR MEN ONLY!
..AT..
45 JOHNSON ST.
Until new premises are completed we will make men's clothing at prices that defy Eastern competition. A call will convince you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Thomas Bros. and Grant.

CREAMERIES
BUTTER FACTORIES,
LARD PACKERS
are now universally using
EDDY'S
ANTISEPTIC
FIBREWARE
because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle.....
—>—
The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited
J. MITCHELL, Agent
Victoria and Vancouver

TENDERS.
Separate tenders, sealed and endorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock, April 4th inst., for the following carbon and globes for the City Electric Lighting Department:
FIRST.
35,000 Carbons, 5-8 by 12 in. copper-coated.
5,000 Carbons, 5-8 by 12 in. Plain.
15,000 Carbons, 7-16 by 12 in. Plain.
5,000 Carbons, 7-16 by 12 in. copper-coated.
5,000 Carbons, 7-16 by 8 in. copper-coated.
15,000 Carbons, 7-16 by 8 in. Plain.
SECOND.
One gross Clear Arc Globes 12 x 12 x 2 1-2 top opening not less than 6 1-2 in., nor more than 8 in.
One dozen Ground Glass Globes, same size.
Specifications for carbons can be seen at the office of and globes, if required.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
WM. W. NORTHOOT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., March 9th, 1899.

CHAS. HAYWARD
Funeral Director and Embalmer
92 Government St., Victoria
The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

A CASE THAT FAILED

Prosecution Abandoned in the Robbery Charge Against Mr. Louis Young.

The Defence Assert That a Deliberate Blackmail Was Contemplated.

On Tuesday afternoon last Mr. Louis Young, joint proprietor of the New England hotel, bakery and restaurant, was placed under arrest by Detective Perdue, upon a warrant issued on the information and complaint of one Llewellyn Williams, a strolling musician, the charge being that of robbery from the person. Mr. Young promptly gave bail—his own bond for \$500 and his brother's for a similar amount, and the hearing of the case was set for 9:30 yesterday morning. When the case was called at the time appointed there was no appearance of the prosecutor, and the information was accordingly dismissed. It was subsequently announced that Williams, with a man and a woman who had posed as his "friends" in the earlier chapters of the case, had taken the City of Kingston for the Sound on Wednesday evening, their interest in seeing justice triumphant having very suddenly evaporated.

Between the lines of the record here briefly sketched, the counsel and friends of Mr. Young read a story of a blackmail game.

The defendant was in court bright and early yesterday. So also was Mr. Thornton Fell, who appeared in his half, and together they waited for the accused musician. He was formally called at the court room door, but answered not, and then came the information that he had resumed his travels, and the case would in consequence be abandoned.

This did not suit either Mr. Young or his counsel, Mr. Fell, and the latter very plainly said so. It was, he observed, very poor satisfaction to Mr. Young to have the case terminated thus impotently after he had been subjected to the humiliation of arrest, on a warrant obtained by a man who had come from no one knew where, and who, after securing the arrest, had disappeared.

Mr. Young, Mr. Fell continued, was practically without redress. It was one of those cases in which no warrant should ever have been issued, the complainant being an utter stranger, and the accused a well-known citizen of over 20 years' standing in the community. In such cases a summons would have been ample, and a summons only should have been issued.

As for the prosecutor, Mr. Fell regretted that he had not sooner carried out his intention of having the man arrested. He had had in contemplation the arrest of Williams, together with a certain woman and another man who had posed as a friend of the prosecutor, and who had approached Mr. M. Young, a brother of the defendant in this matter, offering to "settle" for twice the amount that the prosecutor claimed to have lost, and intimating at the same time that if the money was not paid and the case came to trial, the woman would be used as a witness, to the embarrassment of Mr. Young.

A charge had been prepared against the two men and this woman, of conspiracy to obtain money by the process of blackmail, and on Wednesday a summons had been applied for for the appearance of a witness who had disclosed the details of this conspiracy. "Some information of this step appeared to have reached the trio most concerned—the result being their alarm and disappearance by the first available steamer for a foreign port."

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Last Day's Session of the Annual Meeting of the United Workmen.

The business of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was concluded last evening, when the officers elected in the afternoon were installed by P. G. M. W. Warren. The new officers are:

G. M. W., E. J. Salmon; G. F., George Adams; G. Overseer, R. D. Featherstone; G. Recorder, J. T. McIlroy; G. Rec., R. T. Williams; G. Medical Examiner, Dr. W. A. de Wolf Smith; Grand Trustees, D. W. Warren, J. E. Church, A. M. Bullock; Supreme Representatives, J. T. McIlroy, A. B. Woods, J. B. Church.

The following committees were appointed: Laws—Messrs. A. B. Woods, D. C. Webster and J. Irvine. Finance—Messrs. J. E. Church, Alex. Stewart and W. Scowcroft.

Official organ—Messrs. J. T. McIlroy, A. Stewart and J. E. Church.

After the installation the delegates sat down to supper and enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

It might be stated that the A. O. U. W. distributes annually \$8,000,000.

FRENCH CANADIANS ARRIVE.

A Party of Forty-one Reach Victoria and Will Outfit Here.

A party of forty-one French Canadians, including a Quebec City, arrived on the Chamorro last evening with dogs and knapsacks for the journey overland to Dawson. The party are headed by Omer Tetu, Fortune Belanger and Napoleon Letourneau. They are making the Quebec's their home but will only remain here four or five days before continuing their journey northward. This will give them plenty of time to outfit and to make all necessary purchases for a prolonged stay in the North, which is their present intention. Each will take at least a two years' outfit, which they will purchase in Victoria. When they left Quebec a similar sized party was being organized, and it is expected they will shortly be on the road.

The destination of those now here is Klondike. They will leave on a steamer by May 10, and expect to reach Dawson by May 10. They are a hardy looking lot of young men, well prepared for the rigors of the northern climate.

Fuller noticed that her husband had dropped the reins, and his head had fallen back. She returned quickly to the house, and a message was sent for Dr. Jones, but life had already fled. Although he had been ailing for a short time, the end was entirely unexpected. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause.

The deceased was born at Addington Farm, Craydon, Surrey, England, and was 75 years of age. When quite a young man he emigrated to New Zealand and engaged in stock raising, being one of the pioneers of that colony. He remained there 20 years, moving at the end of that time to Nova Scotia, from which province he moved to Victoria, purchasing a home on Cadboro Bay road. A widow and one son, Mr. Harry Fuller, with B. Williams Co., survive him. A second son was drowned off Oak Bay several years ago.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

THE CITY

Lucky Jones.—Mr. C. F. Jones won the valuable diamond ring raffled at the Brown Jug saloon last evening.

Managers Meet.—There was a special meeting of the managers of the First Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening at which business of great interest to the congregation was disposed of.

Deaths' Hall.—Glenn G. Chinn, for many years an employee of the C. P. & N. Company, died yesterday at his residence, 117 Vieux street. Deceased was a native of Victoria and 34 years of age. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Off to Vancouver.—The members of the "Pearl of Pekin" company went over to Vancouver this morning where they will this evening open the Alhambra opera house. They will also give a matinee performance to-morrow afternoon and a third performance on Saturday evening.

Duplicate Whist.—Messrs. J. C. Scott and W. S. Fraser were the invited winners of first honors in the J. B. A. duplicate whist competition last evening, with a score of 100. For second honors Messrs. J. E. Martin and Skene Lowe tied with Messrs. E. H. Russell and J. K. Macne, each pair having a score of 100. It is not often that so close a run is given any winners.

First Battalion Officers.—The recent promotion of Lieut. J. P. Hibben to be Major, and of Lieut. B. H. T. Drake to be Captain, was gazetted in the Militia general orders issued at Ottawa yesterday.

Also, the record of the appointment of H. M. Graham to be Second Lieutenant provisionally, and of Dr. E. C. Hart to be Surgeon Major in place of Dr. Geo. H. Duncan, who resigned several months ago on removing to the Yukon.

Basket Ball.—Considerable interest is being manifested in the basketball match which is to take place this evening at 9 at the Drill hall between No. 1 Company and the Swifts. The teams are as follows: Swifts—W. McConnell, S. Norman, W. Smith, T. Elford, F. McKirick, W. Fairall and No. 1 Company—C. Schwengers, F. Fairweat, C. McLean, F. Ashby, N. O'Brien, C. Gamble and E. McKicking.

Port Street Pavement.—It is proposed to proceed with the pavement of Port street between Government and Douglas under the local improvement just as soon as the weather will permit. The work cannot be completed too soon for the street is at present in a terrible condition. The macadam which will be taken up to make room for the blocks is to be used on Belleville street, which will have to be put in condition for traffic if it is to be used during the time that a new bridge or causeway is being built across James Bay, a work which will have to be undertaken this year.

Klondike Authores.—Mrs. Roswell Hitchcock, who last year made a trip to Dawson and wrote a book on her experiences, also describing the country, returned last evening from London, where she placed the manuscript in the hands of publishers. She will shortly proceed to Dawson, where she secured material during her first visit. Mrs. Hitchcock is a guest at the Drill hall where she spent several months last fall while writing her book.

Firemen's Relief Association.—There was a special meeting of the lately organized Firemen's Relief Association at No. 1 station last evening, when the by-laws of the organization were formally adopted and Mr. Frank Leroy elected as secretary to succeed Mr. E. W. Bradley, who is resigning from the department at the close of the present month. It is intended to give a social entertainment and dance in connection with the opening of the new fire hall in the Market building, the proceeds of this entertainment going to the relief fund.

Antipodean Supplies.—Mr. E. Davis returned last evening from Vancouver, where he had completed arrangements for handling a regular supply of Australian delicacies in that city as well as in Victoria. They are to include frozen mutton, rabbits, kangaroo, tails, kangaroo soup, bananas, etc., the first shipment being due here about the 11th prox. Kangaroo tails are esteemed a great delicacy, it is said, in the colonies, for the making of soups, and are to be retailed here at 50 cents each. The importation of mutton, it is promised, will also reduce materially the price of that staple to the consumer.

An Exploded Sensation.—The sharp report of a revolver shot, at a quarter to eleven last night, brought half a hundred men and boys in a twinkling to the scene of the suggested tragedy. There was no sensation, however, and through the fact that a Klondiker and two companions were enjoying a walk, one of the friends having "conferred" in his hip pocket. Apparently it did not fit the pocket, and the owner shifted it, the weapon being accidentally discharged in the process. Sergt. Hawton and Constable Macdonald at once pursued the trio, and searched each in turn, but without finding the weapon. The search in the last case was made just a moment too late, as the gun had been quietly dropped by the edge of the sidewalk.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A resident of Oklahoma has patented a head canopy for protecting the head from the rays of the sun while at work, a light canvas being stretched over the body by straps to support an adjustable covering of rain and sun proof material.

Railway cars are easily changed from broad to narrow gauge by an Australian patent, the wheels being attached to the axle by screw threads, several turns in either direction drawing the wheels to either or spreading them with levers and racks to lock them in either position.—Chicago News.

TIME FOR HONOLULU.

The Mowera Leads a Big Shipment at the Outer Wharves.

Capt. Gaudin Returns From Conducting an Inquiry Into the Loss of the Ainsworth.

Time was piled into the latches of the Canadian-Australian steamer Mowera as quick as men and steam could handle it last night. The steamer arrived from Vancouver about 8 o'clock. There were 27,000 barrels to load between the hour of arrival and time of departure early this morning. This all goes to Honolulu, where building is going on at a very rapid pace. To be landed too, at this growing commercial point of the Pacific is a shipment of fertilizer from the Victoria Chemical Works. Rev. Canon Beaulieu was a passenger on the steamer for Honolulu, where he goes for a short furlough. Other passengers from Victoria were A. Nesbitt, Peter Gray, and Charles L. Green, of Seattle; and D. F. Fleming.

THE DANUBE SAILS.

Northern traffic is showing a marked improvement this week. The Anur, which left with a good load yesterday morning, was followed last night by the Danube, which, though not heavily freighted, carried a very satisfactory complement of passengers, and the number of these will be largely augmented at Vancouver and Nanaimo. Capt. John Irving was one of these aboard. He goes to Bennett lake on business connected with the building of his new steamer there, and expects to make a flying trip, returning almost immediately. Among the prospecting parties were Dr. Kinsloe and ten others, who came from the American side and are going to Atlin; and T. B. Hall, W. Allan, P. Brown and John Kehoe, whose destination was the Skeena. They were accompanied by other passengers were Thomas Tagwell and daughter, T. H. James, J. Phillips, J. W. Clark, E. McLaughlin, A. Young, W. Allen, R. Routledge, T. Posty, H. Caldwell, J. Nicholson, C. Allen, Messrs. McDonald, Warwick and Baxter Mr. Wool and wife, Mr. Molyneux, wife and daughter, D. Yates, F. Holland and wife, John Werner, F. Malusie, Mrs. Morrison and M. Bogart.

AINS WORTH INVESTIGATION.

Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries, has returned from Nelson, where he conducted an investigation into the loss of the steamer Ainsworth on Kesteven lake on the 29th of last November. The Ainsworth, it will be remembered, was bound for Bonner's Ferry, and sank very suddenly after leaving her wharf at Pilot Bay. She carried 18 passengers and a crew of 13, of whom three of the former and six of the latter were drowned. The sad mishap could never be properly accounted for, and even the investigation just held throws little light on it. Capt. Gaudin says there was no incriminating evidence or evidence of carelessness elicited at the inquiry. A large sum of money had been expended on improving the steamer last year, and she had passed both Canadian and American inspections, yet she did not seem seaworthy. Capt. Gaudin does not wish to make his report on the disaster until he has first forwarded it to Ottawa, but the evidence, he says, points to either of two explanations of the wreck: that the strong lake blowing causing a high sea, which must have caught the steamer under the guards, forcing up the decking, or that a plank must have given way in her bottom. The vessel filled and turned turtle so quickly that the passengers had hardly time to take to the life-boats.

MARINE NOTES.

The tug Lorne left for Port Townsend yesterday with the old bark Dominion, which has received orders to load lumber cargo on the Sound.

The sealer City of San Diego cleared for her spring cruise yesterday, and will sail to-day with Capt. Campbell in command.

Twenty-nine cabin and 18 second-class passengers and 119 tons of freight were landed here by the steamship Queen yesterday afternoon. The steamer made a quick passage from California. Among the passengers were 30 bound for Alaska points.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer from Vancouver. Str. Kingston from Port Townsend. Str. Oscar from Westminster. Str. Garland from Port Angeles. Str. Constance from Vancouver. Str. Princess Louise from Westminster.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer for Vancouver. Str. Kingston for Port Townsend. Str. Oscar for Port Angeles. Str. Amur for Mary Island. Str. Constance for Vancouver. Str. Princess Louise for Westminster. Str. Garland for Port Angeles. Str. Oscar for Vancouver. Str. Danube for Mary Island.

WANTS TO JOIN CANADA.

Wrangle Petitions the Washington Commissioners for Incorporation With the Dominion.

It is not alone Dyea of the Northern towns that has tried the Stars and Stripes and longs for the presence and protection of the old Union Jack. At last reports from Wrangle that town also was agitating for a transfer of allegiance from Uncle Sam to John Bull, a petition in this behalf having been put in circulation by Col. Crittenden a business man and representative citizen, and finding very many signers. According to the Stikine River Journal, the petition in question is addressed to the international high joint commission, and sets forth that the destiny of Wrangle is naturally associated with that of the Canadian Northwest; that the interests and conditions of the town and district have been utterly neglected under American administration; and that prosperity and development are consistently to be anticipated from a change of flag.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

No man's conscience can tell him the rights of another man.—Johnson. A man who is poor in trust is the poorest of all God's creatures.—J. G. Holland. No pleasure is comparable to standing upon the vantage ground of truth.—Bacon. Let us have faith in that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln.

McSwilligen.—The senatorial plum tree has undergone a singular metamorphosis. No pleasure is comparable to standing upon the vantage ground of truth.—Bacon. Let us have faith in that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln. McSwilligen.—It now bears pines.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

ON THE CORAL ISLANDS.

The People of Low-Lying Micronesia Group—Wonderful Tree Climbing Done by the Natives.

"Seen in the offing ten or fifteen miles away, the first view of a coral island shows a grove of trees growing apparently from the water," said Capt. Byron Snow, who for years commanded a trading schooner sailing among the islands of Micronesia, to a New York Sun reporter. "Nearer at hand the white line of breakers against the reef appears, and justly the low land, rising from four to ten feet above the surface. Among the trees are scattered houses of the people, and, in the Gilbert group of islands, the great manaba, or council house, and your ship is to touch at the island you find the channel leading from the open sea into the central lagoon, and if wind and currents are favorable sail easily in and drop anchor in a smooth, sheltered haven. Except in certain piratical islands which you are supposed to have sense enough to avoid, the people receive you hospitably and invite you into their houses, where they offer you pure, fresh or fermented molasses and water, or green coconuts, which you eat with a spoon. The high-pitched roofs of the houses, thatched with pandanus leaves, rest on low posts, and there are no sides, so that when you sit down on the mat spread for you on the floor the interior arrangements of all the other houses in the village are open to your view.

"The day when I landed among the Micronesians coconut oil was the principal thing the natives had to traffic with. They obtained it by scraping coconut meat fine with a knife or shell and then pressing the oil out in a rude hand-operated with a long lever. Half a dozen natives would sit on the top of a tree, while the oil dripped down into a calabash set to catch it. It was a job that suited exceedingly the idleness of labor. But their way of getting the coconut from the tree in the first place was something to strike a white man as work that he would rather let out than try to do himself. Of course, they had to climb for them, and to get up the fifty feet or so of smooth-barked trunk to where the nuts were they used several different methods. The usual one was to cut notches in the tree large enough to give a hold to the great toe, and up these the islanders would walk, as easily and surely as a sailor would climb the ratlines. The first climbing of the tree, the work of cutting notches, took some little time, but after that the native looked on the palm trunk as a ladder.

"Another way was for the climber to tie his feet together a few inches apart. Then putting one hand around the trunk, with the other he would push himself away, at the same time drawing his feet up, one after the other, and keeping the cord that tied them pressed against the trunk, he kept climbing back. Then he would straighten himself out for a fresh start. In this manner a man would work himself up a tree trunk very fast. But the star performance was for the climber to use no helps, but simply clasp the trunk with both hands to keep from falling backward and walk straight up the tree. Most of the young men made a point of climbing in this way, if they were any hands to give the coconuts or if people were looking on. The coconut oil that they obtained the natives bartered with the traders for fishhooks, plane irons, large knives, scented oils, beads and tobacco. In recent years the preparation of copra for shipment has taken the place of the production of oil, and a greater variety of goods is demanded in the Micronesia trade, owing to the civilization introduced by American missionaries. Tobacco, the Christianized natives never use, while the unconverted islander may be known by his pipe, which, when not in use is carried about stuck through a hole in his ear.

"Were it not for the three species of indigenous wild trees that grow on the coral islands the people there would be badly off for the means of living. The soil is poor, often barren, and the only cultivated plant is a species of taro, a variety of root eaten in the Hawaiian islands and for water the inhabitants have to depend on rain pools. As they are in the moist latitudes, where rain falls nearly every day of the year, this water supply is reasonably safe and certain. The natives use the taro roots, driven into the ground, to make their brackish. From the coconut tree the islanders obtain food, drink and fibers for use in weaving. Breadfruit is a staple food, and the trunk of the tree on which it grows serves, when hollowed out with fire and axes, for the canoes and proas in which the natives make their voyages. The drupes of the pandanus trees are used to some extent as food, and the long, narrow pandanus leaves are sewn into garments and sails, plaited into hats and mats and used for the thatching of houses. Fish are caught in abundance, though care has to be taken in selecting those to be served, as some varieties found about the reefs are poisonous to eat. Cattle, sheep or goats placed on these islands soon die. Pigs manage to eke out a living, and, with some starved dogs, are the only domestic quadrupeds kept by the natives. There are few land birds and flowers on the coral groups, and white people who reside upon these islands find the conditions very trying to health.

"Although the natives of the Micronesia coral islands are naturally warlike and given to killing one another in private quarrels, they have never been known as cannibals. The unconverted islanders are greedy and dishonest. They are kind to children, but treat their women cruelly, beating or stabbing them on little or no provocation. Old people receive but little consideration among them. The bodies of adults of both sexes are elaborately tattooed, except in the generation that has grown up in the Marshall and Gilbert islands since Germany and England seized upon the respective groups some fifteen or sixteen years ago. Now the practice of tattooing seems dying out in the islands where Europeans reside, and none of the converted natives undergo it.

"Among the heathen natives of the Gilbert islands a strange brutal custom prevails. When a man has died his body is brought to the manaba, a great council house, and is laid out in state. Women sit by day after day for weeks. Most of the time the body is covered by a mat, and frequently beneath the same mat lies the dead man's wife, mourning over her loss. When at last the corpse is about to be buried the widow keeps the skull and makes it her constant companion, carrying it with her wherever she goes. A man is generally buried under his own house, and only a few inches below the surface of the ground, owing to the belief of the survivors that if there should be rooms left for another corpse above him there would soon be another to fill the place. But sometimes the body is rolled up in mats and laid away in a loft of the house. The religion of the Micronesians is a sort of spiritism, in which persons pretend to hold intercourse with disembodied spirits that manifest themselves,

not by knockings or table tipplings, but by whistling.

"All the eagerness to gobble up the Micronesians islands, which Germany, England and Spain have in recent years displayed is a playing for position in the world's warfare, with the aim to secure naval and telegraphic bases rather than develop production and commerce in the islands themselves. Beyond the shipment of a limited amount of copra there are no commercial possibilities in either of the coral groups, the Marshalls or the Gilberts. The Caroline archipelago is more promising, having the fine volcanic islands of Kusao, Pohnpe, Ruk, Yap and the Peleus, among its minor coral groups, affording harbors among the best in the Pacific. It is a vast pity that the United States have not secured the Carolines, both for naval bases and for the laying of an ocean cable, which, connecting San Francisco and Manila, should follow the ocean plateau from which the islands of this archipelago rise, rather than try to span the deep chasm that divides Honolulu from Guam."

If you have had the grip take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will brace you up, purify your blood, and overcome all bad effects of the disease.

THE COPPER MARKET.

Manipulated by the Copper Trust, and the Duty Should Be Abolished.

From the Chicago Record.

The phenomenal advance in the copper market during the last few months is attracting general attention, just as the rise in wheat a year ago excited universal interest, and it is worthy of comment that the same class of speculators are engaged in the manipulation of the copper market as were interested in the grain deals. Moreover the causes which have produced the remarkable activity in both cases are strikingly similar, and the conditions precluding the successful continuation indefinitely of the operations now being conducted on such a gigantic scale will be found to be the same that interrupted the course of the daring operators who created havoc with the wheat market.

An unusual demand for copper was created by the expansion of the electrical industries and other applications in which the metal entered. This of itself would have greatly influenced the market, but the prevailing craze for trusts and combinations and corners at the time led manipulators of industrial securities to invade the field, with the view of commanding the market. These operations soon became generally known, and the result was an advance of values all along the line. The importance of the movement was exaggerated by the public, and there was a general rush for copper securities of any and all descriptions. Old mines which had been shut down for years were reopened and their securities floated, new properties were exploited, development companies were formed and every means known to the stock manipulator was resorted to for the purpose of producing additional paper for the speculating public. As a result, it is estimated by conservative experts, that the value of quotations of copper securities traded in at the present time represent an advance of at least 75 per cent upon the highest possible figure which could be secured for all the properties of this class under the most favorable conditions in actual commercial operation. The ultimate result of such inflation of the value of industrial securities must react upon the industry concerned.

The government records go back to 1892, when the total production in this country was 40,467 long tons. In 15 years the capacity of the country's mines has been increased to 220,571 long tons, the record for 1897. The official statistics of 1898 have not yet been published. Although the government has been collecting statistics in this field for only 15 years, the United States has been numbered among the copper-producing countries since 1845, when the output of all the mines was 100 tons. The industry in this country may be said to have been founded or established in that year. It has been growing ever since, and all the World manufacturing countries depend upon America for their supply. The best statistics available show that the world's production of copper in 1897 was 339,247 long tons, of which North America contributed 239,679, Europe \$8,828, South America 25,300, Asia 23,000, Australia 15,000 and Africa 7,440. Since 1880 the world's production has increased by 339,410 long tons, of which the United States has added 119,005, or more than the entire European product. The value of the copper exported from this country, principally to supply the European market, is stated officially in the government report for 1897 to have been \$32,755,053. With the opening up of so many new mines and the introduction of improved methods in mining, the copper production of this country for 1898 will probably show a greater increase than any thus far recorded.

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion

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DEADLY CATARRH

has fastened its relentless grip upon some member of nearly every family in the land. Competent authorities estimate that from eighty to ninety per cent of the entire population of this continent suffer from some form of this repulsive and dangerous malady. If you or any of your family suffer either from recognized catarrh or from the lingering colds which mark its early stages—don't trifle with it. It is the precursor of consumption and death.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

never fails. "It is the remedy of all remedies, endorsed by the most experienced and eminent nose and throat specialists of the day, and has a record of a multitude of radical, permanent cures of chronic cases which had been declared incurable. It also cures cold in the head, influenza, hay fever, loss of smell, deafness, sore throat, tonsillitis, asthma and all similar diseases. It is delightful to use."

"I have had chronic catarrh ever since the war," says J. C. Taylor, of 210 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J. "I had despaired of ever being cured. I used three bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarrh has entirely left me." Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, Ont., was a great sufferer. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and now proclaims it a safe, simple and certain cure. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, Canada, commends the remedy over his own signature. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves heart disease in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills—20c for 40 doses—are the best. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day eczema, tetter and all skin diseases. Cures piles in 2 to 5 nights. 35c. 2c.

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Is prepared to supply and erect in working order Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drills a specialty. Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg., Victoria. P.O. Box 641.

Applications for the Position of City Engineer

Applications for the position of City Engineer and Water Works Engineer for the Corporation of the City of Victoria will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 13th day of March next at 1 p.m.

Applications to be accompanied by testimonials, references, etc., which will be returned to the unsuccessful applicants. For this purpose the applicant will state the address to which in the event of his application not being accepted, he desires his testimonials to be sent. The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all applications. The salary attached to the position will be \$208.33 1-3 per month. By order WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., 14th day February, 1899.

W. BRYCE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.
Meteorological Office,
Victoria, March 9, 5 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

The low barometer-area which moved in from the Coast yesterday is now dispersing over Northern British Columbia, while southwards along the American coast an extensive high pressure area, accompanied by moderate winds and fair weather, has appeared, and it is likely to extend to this province. A moderate cold wave still covers the Territories from the Rockies to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	39	49
Kamloops	32	48
Kamloops	32	48
Kamloops	32	48
Kamloops	32	48
Kamloops	32	48
Kamloops	32	48
Kamloops	32	48
Kamloops	32	48
Kamloops	32	48

FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Friday:
Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate winds; fine, cool at night.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; fine weather.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.
Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 9	
Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m. 39	Mean 43
Noon 47	Highest 49
5 p.m. 47	Lowest 38

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m. Calm.
Noon 19 miles west.
5 p.m. 16 miles west.

Rain 0.00 inches.
Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine 8 hours 12 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.172
Corrected 30.122
E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

AN ENGLISH CRITICISM.

Admiral Colomb on the Late War—Much to Condemn in Naval Tactics of Americans.

London, March 8—Vice Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, retired, lectured this afternoon on the lessons of the Spanish-American war before the members of the United States Institute.

After dealing with the impossibility of secrecy in warfare hereafter, owing to the vigilance of the press, and the necessity of protecting cables, submarines, water, he said that he thought that if Spain had shown real comprehension of strategy, the United States would not have been so successful. The sure way for her to send a sufficient force to the coast of Spain to balance the forces known to have been in Spanish ports, and to send a squadron to the Cape Verde islands the moment it was known a Spanish flotilla was assembling there. If, he added, the island of Minorca had been seized as a base, nothing offensive on the other side of the Atlantic would have been attempted by Spain.

The lesson to be deduced was, according to the lecturer, that the American strategy was hazardous, insofar as it departed from the stereotyped rules of naval warfare. Admiral Gerver's ships were lost sight of, causing anxiety on the American coasts and obliging the Americans to keep considerable squadrons wholly in a defensive attitude, instead of maintaining command of the sea. It was clear, he added, that if there had been coal supplies at Santiago de Cuba and if Admiral Cervera's squadron had been reasonably efficient, instead of a "miserable abortion," all it could have purposed to effect by entering Santiago might have been effected without any interference upon the part of the United States navy.

From the actions between the Spanish forts and American ships, the speaker deduced the idea that very inefficient batteries were able to keep the ships at a distance.

Regarding the purely tactical questions involved, the Admiral said it was plain that Admiral Dewey took advantage of the superiority of his guns and gunners, and placed himself in so distant a position that neither the Spanish ships nor the Spanish batteries were able to adequately reply to his fire. The whole thing continued the lecturer, was terribly businesslike on the American side, with a pathetic parade of Quixotic gallantry on the other.

In conclusion Admiral Colomb commented on the fact that all orders to the American ships were sent from Washington, which he considered was a momentous change in naval warfare.

TIPS FOR INVENTORS.
Any person, citizen, alien, man, woman or child, the first and original inventor, may secure a patent.
All patents do not pay, but you cannot tell whether or not yours is going to pay until you get it. When you get it, try to do something with it. Do not expect someone is coming along and offer you a fortune for it. Have your invention written out, illustrated and described so as to bring out all the valuable features. Send marked copies of the notice to every responsible manufacturer in your line. If your invention is worth anything you will get an offer for it.
Small inventions pay best. Many handsome fortunes have been derived from seemingly trifling inventions. The "13" puzzle earned a dozen fortunes. A little tin can now universally used on beer bottles in place of corks is earning barrels of money annually. These simple ideas should not be dismissed from your mind as being too trivial; they may be worth a fortune. Many persons would have secured wealth and fame had they been carefully and thoughtfully enough to give practical shape to the apparently simple but bright ideas that occurred to them while engaged in daily occupation.

Any tires are good until punctured—then you wish they were

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of sleep. After that the detectives found other quarters at night.
For a long time during the war with Spain, three or four city detectives and a secret service man were on duty at the White House. This was during the period when the President continued his tri-weekly receptions in the east room to the public. There was some danger then that cranks might attempt harm. The President did not abandon these receptions until the war had closed, and work crowded upon him so heavily that he was forced to give all his time to his office and the hundreds of matters before him. In addition to these receptions, which presented good chances for cranks, the President frequently took long walks during the day, generally accompanied by a member of his cabinet. Detectives were not with him, and if there was danger he was often exposed to it.

During the war the President was no unpleasant incident at the White House growing out of the visits of suspicious characters. The detectives closely scanned all visitors. Sometimes the President received as many as 1,000 people at receptions. Any visitors who in any way resembled a Spaniard or a foreigner of southern birth, was watched by three or four sets of keen eyes. The President was probably not more than a few feet from the White House. The arrangements for them were made by the late Major Moore and Secretary Porter, who felt that it was best to have the men around. There were several times stories of suspicious people around the White House at night, and of an attempt to poison the spring from which the White House gets its supply of water. None of these stories were true.—Washington Star.

MR. BOSTOCK'S LIBERALS.

Not So Numerous in Nelson as Might Be Nor Yet So Unanimous.

From the Nelson Tribune.
The annual meeting of the Nelson Liberal Association was held last evening in the Hume Hotel hall for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The association is now practically two years old, and the circumstance that last evening's meeting drew an attendance of 28 was sufficient to gladden the hearts of the members of the old guard who have been acquainted with the days when the Liberals came into the arena in Nelson.

The election of officers was commenced by making Hewitt Bostock, M.P., honorary president. This is the second honorary presidency which has been thrust upon Mr. Bostock. On the eve of the last Dominion campaign he was made honorary president of the Nelson Boat Club, and it is now openly hinted that if he will secure for Nelson the necessary public buildings, an effort will be made to secure for him an honorary office in the Society of Kootenay Pioneers.

There was a lively contest for the office of president. The candidates were W. A. Gallihier and Dr. Alexander Forlin. The issues in the contest appeared to be the question in aid of the Sisters' hospital, and whether or not the changes made in the present city council were desirable or not. The former president of the association was Gilbert McLeod, M.P., who was furnished to the Tribune, it may be presumed that he was not in the race for re-election.

There were three ballots necessary to elect. On the first Dr. Forlin secured 11 votes, W. A. Gallihier 9, John Ayrton Gibson 6 and John Anthony Thomas 2. Forlin, who was the lowest man were dropped, when Dr. Forlin secured three additional votes, while Gallihier made a gain of five. This made both candidates tie with a vote of 14 each, and a third ballot became necessary. It resulted in one of the supporters of Forlin abstaining from voting, and as Gallihier secured his full 14 votes, he was the winner by one vote.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so great a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Veed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

PLACE MAKING BY PERJURY.

Sample of Influences Moving Liberal Government to Dismiss Old Officials.

From the Ottawa Citizen.
The dispatches recently announced that sentence had been passed upon J. M. Skelton, of Battledore, for perjury, condemning him to two months' imprisonment. Thereby hangs a tale of political intrigue, the preliminary incidents of which received some attention in parliament last session at the hands of the member for West Assiniboia.

A year ago last summer the Liberals of Battledore determined to secure the dismissal of the postmaster there, J. M. Skelton. The leading spirit in the movement was J. M. Skelton, president of the Liberal association, and when the postmaster-general declined to remove Mercer unless furnished with affidavits as to his alleged misconduct, Skelton and two friends undertook to get them up. They swore that previous to the general election Mercer allowed the Conservatives to have the voters' list so they could revise them, and that "by such action injury was done to the Liberal candidate." This had the desired effect of securing the postmaster's dismissal. But the first thing Mercer did upon obtaining copies of the affidavits was to institute criminal proceedings against Skelton and his accomplices for perjury. They were tried in October, 1897, and Skelton and Dewar found guilty. They appealed to the full court at Regina, but that tribunal in the February following gave judgment, confirming the conviction. The friends of the two men set to work to have the authorities at Ottawa intervene. Skelton himself came on here for the purpose.

The result was shown, when on the 16th of May the two convicted men came up for judgment, and the crown prosecutor said he was instructed by the minister of justice to ask the judge to postpone sentence until the next sitting, which, of course, was done. The respite thus granted came to an end during the present month, and when the two wretched appeared before Judge McGuire, he sentenced them each to two months' perjury.

It is interesting to note, however, that while justice has overtaken the offenders, them an who was most affected by their machinations, namely, the postmaster of Battledore, has lost his position through accusations, backed up by false affidavits.

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PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Notices of Appointments and Incorporation of Companies in Yesterday's Issue.

Application to Be Made for the Incorporation of Columbia in Yale District.

Besides the appointment of Ald. Stewart as licensing commissioner for Victoria, which was announced in the Colonist on Wednesday and the naming of seven members of the bar of British Columbia as Queen's Counsel, yesterday's Gazette contains notices of the following appointments:

Peter W. Rolston, M.D., of Clayoquot, fleet surgeon, retired to be a coroner for the province; Herbert R. Townsend, of Rossland, to be mining recorder for Trail Creek division; Cecil K. Courtney, of Victoria, to be a notary public for the province; Frank R. Stewart, and Walter Boulton, of Vancouver, and Alex. L. McKillop, of Nelson, to be members of the licensing commission of their respective cities; and Samuel Lovatt, of Pilot Bay, to be a coroner for the county of Kootenay.

Notice is given of the incorporation of the following companies: "The Hutchison Company, Limited," of Victoria, with capital of \$100,000, to take over the business of the "Westside," the "Duncan River Co-operative Mining and Development Company, Limited," of Rossland, with a capital of \$1,500,000; "Columbia Townsite Company, Limited," of Upper Grand Forks, with a capital of \$150,000; the "Hearst Estate Land Company, Limited," of Nanaimo, with a capital of \$45,000; "Indiana Silver Mining Co., Limited," non-personal liability, of Whitewater, capital \$100,000; "Atlin Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," non-personal liability, of Victoria, capital \$100,000.

The extra-provincial companies registered during the week were: "St. Clair Gold Mining Co., of St. Clair Mich.," capital \$50,000, provincial office Rossland, E. W. Lejegan, attorney; "The O'Shea Gold Mining and Milling Co.," of Spokane, capital \$50,000, provincial office, Camp McKinney, Thos. Donald, attorney; and "The Shannon-Deshler Gold Mining Co.," capital \$50,000, of Spokane, local office, Camp McKinney, and attorney Thomas McDonald.

Sittings of the courts of revision will be held as follows: For the North Victoria district by Wm. Wain at Salt Spring Island on May 1st at 9 a.m.; at New Westminster for Dewdney Hiding and Delta on the same date at 10 a.m.; for Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo, and South Nanaimo, at 12 o'clock noon the same day; for Cumberland, at Cumberland on April 3rd, at 10 a.m.; and for Cowichan at Duncan on May 1st at 11 o'clock.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is calling for tenders for the completion of the interior of the New Westminster court-house, the tenders to be in by March 18.

D. H. McDonald and J. J. Moffat, carrying on business at Vancouver under the name of the Burrard Inlet Packing Company, have dissolved. Mr. Moffat retiring.

Application is to be made in thirty days to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council by Charles Hay for the incorporation into a city municipality of Columbia, in Osoyoos division of Yale district.

LONDON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLDFIELDS.

From the Colonial Goldfields Gazette.

An extraordinary general meeting of the holders of the deferred shares in the London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, was held on Monday last at the hotel, E.C. Mr. Oliver Wethered presiding, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution: "That the draft of an intended agreement proposed to be made between the London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, and its liquidators, on the one part, and a new company intended to be incorporated and to be called the London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, of the other part, and the draft memorandum and articles of association of the said intended new company having been respectively submitted to the meeting, and approved by the signature of the chairman of the said meeting, this meeting hereby gives on behalf of all the holders of deferred shares of the company its consent to the following variation or abrogation of the rights of the deferred shares in the winding-up of the company, namely, that in case the company be wound up and reconstructed upon the terms of the said intended agreement, the holders of the shares of the company shall be entitled to the following rights in lieu of their present rights, that is to say, every holder of deferred shares shall be entitled to 10 shares of the new company, to be paid up in the capital of the new company in respect of each deferred share held by him. And every holder of ordinary shares shall be entitled to one fully paid share of £1 credited as fully paid in the capital of the said new company in respect to each ordinary share held by him."

The chairman of the course of some remarks said: These meetings are called as a consequence of the unanimous expression of opinion when we held our ordinary meeting. To avoid unnecessary expense, as a preliminary course we invited representative shareholders of both classes to attend meetings, at which we obtained expressions of opinion which justified us, and in fact compelled us, to call these meetings to-day. The basis agreed upon by the majority of the holders of the deferred shares is that 10 shares in the new company be given for each deferred share. Some of those who were present at the informal meeting I have mentioned thought the proportion of 20 to 1 would be a reasonable figure, while others thought 25 to 1, but ultimately we got the holders of the great majority of the shares to agree to 10 to 1, and I hope we shall unanimously decide to-day, as deferred shareholders, to convert on that basis. I will move the resolution which you have just read.

Mr. Popkiss seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A meeting of the ordinary shareholders was then held.

The chairman proposed a resolution in similar terms to that passed at the meeting of deferred shareholders.

Mr. Popkiss seconded the resolution. Mr. Shepherd (to the chairman)—Are you satisfied with the information from the Whitewater?

The resolution was carried unanimously. An extraordinary general meeting of the company was afterwards held, at which the chairman proposed resolutions in favor of the voluntary winding-up of the company with a view to reconstruction. Mr. Popkiss also seconded these resolutions, and they were agreed to. The proceedings then terminated.

GIFT TO AN EMPEROR.

Liberality of the Japanese Diet Toward the Head of the State.

One of the first acts of the Japanese diet on assembling for the winter session was to vote unanimously to the Emperor a present of 20,000,000 yen out of the Chinese indemnity. The reasons for this action are so interesting and remarkable that I cannot do better than give a translation of the resolution adopted by the house on the subject, says the London Standard correspondent. It reads as follows:

"Whereas during the war of the 27th and 28th years of Meiji, His Imperial Majesty, our illustrious sovereign, this empire's great civil and military ruler, advanced the imperial standard to Hondo, and in his imperial person directed the affairs of the war so that abroad the soldiers of the country offered up their lives for the public cause, and at home a united people, one and all animated by a war-like spirit, offered up their resources for the conduct of belligerent operations, with the result that peace was finally restored to the East, and the glory of the country made to shine throughout the world; and whereas we, His Majesty's subjects, are profoundly sensible that these issues were mainly due to the imperial virtues, we desire to express the sincerity of our respectful gratitude by including in the imperial estates, as a memento of the signal successes achieved in the war, a sum of twenty million yen from the indemnity obtained in consequence of the country's victories."

Besides the reason set out in the resolution, it was urged in the papers favorable to the grant that, inasmuch as the civil list had remained at three millions since the reformation, the appropriation was necessary in view of the enhanced price of commodities, and the large donations constantly made by His Majesty for charitable purposes. But, on the other hand, it has been pointed out that the Emperor is not entirely dependent upon the appropriations annually voted by the diet. He is, in fact, described as a multi-millionaire, for, besides having large areas of land and some valuable mines, the imperial household has many million yen worth of shares in the Bank of Japan, the Specie Bank and the Japan Mail Steamship Company.

It will be seen, therefore, that on the ground of insufficiency of income there was not justification for the appropriation, and it is quite possible that His Majesty will decline the money so generously voted to him for services rendered in connection with the war three years ago. Of the total sum of 302,000,000 yen received from China, 280,000,000 has been appropriated by the diet, leaving only about 73,000,000, and very little of this remains, as the greater portion of it has been invested in various domestic bonds. It is presumed that if the Emperor accepts the vote, 20,000,000 worth of these bonds will be handed over to him.

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